nely a chivelrous entity against the Caopadesies worthy, who is England a pairon. The rank of General and Marchal for old Paskiewitch a retirement) might gracity so benear ambition, and the title of Maillyanon Laorafallaky, of which the patent was actually made out, ought to word without sharps by one whose briller claims and regal rights have been reft from him by the avil change of war.

But when war was declared between the Employ and the three Kingdoms, there was one of them, as I not be

sew been reft from him by the evil chan he of var.

Ent when war was declared between the Experience and the three kingdoms, there was one of them, as I took his sty, against which I never would fight. Unadously the three kingdoms, there was one of them, as I took his sty, against which I never would fight. Unadously the the last thirty years to contradiction from any ter, you never saw a man in a greater rage than the ere Nicholas when I conveyed to him my Can but etful resignation of his proposeds. His neage of his of Chamberlain, who happened to be in the room, was cutly kaushating. The entreaties of the poor dear cas and the Imperial children and grand-children.

I believe, love me like one of the tamily were difficult to withstand, hand-retill to bear were the wretched training looks, the tears welling in the beautiful again if the Becond Mistress of Robes to Her Mighty. I for my part have always preferred to face a themsand gum in the second Mistress of Robes to Her Mighty. I for my part have always preferred to face a themsand gum in hastery than the tears of a loving wome:

Every gentlesses will make the my part have always preferred to face a themsand gum in hastery than the tears of a loving wome:

Every gentlesses will be Majesty on a regestion of his proposal took place on the very day. I mink it was the leth of Jaccary lest, when that poor departion of Qualeries, as you remember, had their final interview with the deep tie ruler over sixty millions of men. That the Emperor is a master of desimalation is clear, not only from certain documents which have come to light aubsoquently, but from his behavior toward those honest brand-himmed gentlemen whom he most impercially bumboogled. They and I lodged at the same hotel. the Hotel d'Angletere, ou the Nepamak Platz; and with one of the Janoir members of the peaceful party, an agressable lively fellow, young Dockins, of Germanchester, I became rather intimate. I introduced him to the Guarda burracks, took him about the town to the public places, and prese

brimmed acquain anoc.

We passed several merry evenings, and had rather a pienent table d'hôte at the Hotel d'Angleterre, where, bewever there we con-We passed several nerry evenings, and marking pieness trable d box at the little d Angleterre, where, however, there was one guest who, for private reasons, he well as for his own disguster; behavior, was especially colous te me; this was no other than the notorious Count Taffakin, who is known at every gambling house in Europe, who is at present commandent at Tambolf, and had come to the capital to solicit promotion; and what is mere, to dispute with me the hund of the lovely Matilda Schouzeff. He slept in the apartment No. 7, contiguous to my rooms, No. 8, on the second floor; many a time have I heard the fellow storing, while I myself was puting on chambler dauly turning verses in honor of Matilda.

to my rooms. No. 8, on the second Borr, many a rione have I head the fellow snoring, while I myself was puting my chamber disply turning verses in honor of Matida, and longed to go in, and strangle my rival. Matidate mether was on my side, while her father, from old family connection, inclined toward Tuffskin.

His Excellency Prince Schouzed is President of the Secret Correctional Police of St. Petersburg, an institution which everybody knows and fears in that capital, and nobedy takes about. As I have broken with the Romanoff Court, there is no reason why I should keep the secret or hesitate to divulge the scandal. Some years since in your own paper I remember there was a jocalar account of a Russian dignitary in London being a wakened in his apartments at Long's or Miverts, or it may have been Grillion's, but the botal does not matter, by four drumners of the Preobajenski regiment, who entered his room disguised as waiters, and then and there gave him three dozen each, taking his receipt for the same. Every word of that narrative is true: there is searcely a man in Petersburg but for some offense to the Court has had a visit from the Secret Correctional Police. What was the meaning at the commencement of the present season of Chamberlain X. keeping his bed, and Prince Y.'s lumbage? This discipline is so common, so sharp and decisive that nobed dare speake of it above his breath, and sego? This discipline is so common, so sharp and de-sive, that nobody dare speak of it above his breath, and is dreadful to think how many of this proud nobility

it is dreadful to think now many of this provid nothing bave had a taste of the rattan.

I have speken before of this degrading panishment having been conferred upon me—upon me the descendant of kings, the inheritor and representative of conturies of hener not actually, for had I received a blow, the Chief

honer' not actually, for had I received a blow, the Chief of the House of Remaned or that of M—— would now be no more, but in intent the insult remains to be terribly avenged, though the degrading knont descended upon the shoulders of another.

The thing was the talk of Petersburg, as Petersburg talks—under its breath—and what really happened was briefly this. Count Tuffskin, like too many or the Russian notifity, indulges in the habit of frequent inebriation, and on the night after that painful morning and interview in which I had resigned the Emperor's service, Tuff-kin' myself, one or two of the younger Quakers, and a few more kabuluss of the hotel, partook of a farewell supper. It was Wednesday, and our Quaker friends were to go on Priday, and gave us the hast evening which was free.

During the supper I received a little note—blossings be on the hand !—which I read, kissed, and pat in my pocket, not heeding the vulgar jokes of Tuffskin, and despising his lew satire.

He had already drank several bottles of Clicquot. I new pressed him with brandy: the wretch drank until he was perfectly intexicated, when I took him, reeling and sexicless, and conducted him to bed.

I put him into my room, No. 8 fit has a beautiful prospect over the Neva, the four bridges, the Naval Arssnal, the Pauloff Palace, and the Neuskei Prospekt). The house is dear, but perhaps the best in Petersburg. I put Tuffskin into my room, No. 8, and into my bed: and I went into his room, No. 8.

At two o'clock in the morning, when the house was bushed, I heard the tramp of men on the corridor: it was the Secret Correctional Police.

At five minutes past two, No. 9, Young Dobkins, the Quaker before mentioned, put his head out of his bed chember deer, but was thrust back by a sentinel posted

there, and told to mind his own business.

He had heard piercing shrieks proceeding from

THE MAINE LAW IN CONNECTICUT.

Carrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

the good effects of the law by Gov. Dutton, Charles Ives, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Bangs, Charles B. Lines, Wales French, Esq., Dr. E. T. Foote, and several others. All agreed that the beneficial effects of the law far exceeded their expectations, and a repeal of the law was now utterly impossible. The new law has been thoroughly enforced in this city, and strangers from abread have wondered how it could be so universally respected in a city of 30,000 inhabitants. The secret is easily told gentlemen. Maine Law men in

secret is easily told, gentlemen. Maine Law men in this city have not been slumbering, but have been wide awake to their duty.

Long before the law wasspassed they took care that their city and town officers were "all right" upon this question. The Maine Law men in this city have about 600 majority (when called out), and thus no officers opposed to the law could get elected. The city officers opposed to the law could get elected. The city was represented in the Legislature only by Maine Law men, and rum and sham democracy was not allowed even one single representative. We also took care that our Grand Jurors, Justices of the Peace, Constables, &c., were "all right;" for without these officials being friendly to the law it never can be enforced. And here let me urge the friends of the law in Connecticut to see that their Selectmen, Grand Jurors, Justices of the Peace, Constables, &c., are friendly to the law. If they are not, see that their places are filled with good, responsible persons, next Norember. as prosecuting attorney, the case was brought to a suc-cessful termination. This gentleman rum-seller, Mala-chi Linaley, keeper of the Double Bench House, rechi Linsley, keeper of the Double Bench House, received his deserts. He was brought up on two charges
—that of selling, and keeping with intent to sell, and
was fined \$20 on each offense. The fines and costs
amounted to \$65 86. Some 30 or 40 more cases are
ready for him if he sells again. There is a strong determination here to crush his lawless spirit, for he
must and shall respect, and bow in submissive obedience to our liquor law, even if he tramples under foot

famors dens of iniquity that could easily be conceived of, made such by run-drinking and concemitant vices, have been broken up. They were not in Norwich city; one was not in the town; but they were not so far away but that it was well known that they deperiod chiefly on Norwich patronage for support. One house was just in the edge of Franklin, next town, kept by a man by the name of Williams. The Sheriff and his assistants entered the house on Saturdey right last and arrested nine persons; two of them were fined for keeping a house of ill-fame, the rest for living in and frequenting such a house. When the charges were made against them, they all pleaded guilty, paid their fine with costs, and after being threatened with severer punishment it they should caught in like offences again, they were discharged. By the two cases the town treesuries have been re-plenished some four or five hundred dollars; and some rescals have found the profits of their crime consider-

It is understood also that Williams was very politely informed that his presence was no longer desired in this part of the State: that there were other charges against him which would be prosecuted to their utmost extent, and he would be ladged in one of our public buildings at public charge, for some time to come, un-less be took himself off "bag and baggage" within three days. It is reported that he was seen early on the merning of the second day making tracks for Rhode

therough work. Since my last report of the condition of things in this part of the State two of the most in

The other establishment was nearer by; was within The other establishment was nearer by: was within the limits of this goodly town, between two and three miles from the city. This place was even more notorious and more vile probably than the other; the resort of the lowest and basest, both black and white, Iedian and mulatte. The Sheriff and his aids made a call at this establishment at a very early hour on Menday morning, before the unsuspecting inmates were astir, and here, also by a singular coincidence. astir, and here also by a singular coincidence were astir, and here also by a singular coincidence took nine prisoners into custody. They were brought before a Justice of the Peace, and they also picaded guilty, and after paying their fines and promising to do better they were discharged. Fred. Wallace, the keeper of this infamous establishment and a shameless violater of our laws, was released on condition the keeper of this infamous establishment and a shameless violater of our laws, was released on condition that he should leave the State in five days. He has probably gone to New-York. So you see the favor we are conferring upon our sister States. We have a surplus population. We have "a few more of the same sort," I tear, which we shall be likely to send off before long. And a s Dr. Graham and "Mad Tucker" have now, as we may say, passed off the stage, we thought you might want some more down that way to keep your police employed. But seriously, if our new law continues to work as well as it has worked so farand we believe it will work—we mean it shall work—we shall practically exile a very large number of the we shall practically exile a very large number of the very worst sort of men. They are already packing up, berides many who have already gone. Our State has numbered 12,000 drunkards, and 1,000 drunkardmakers. Although many from both these ranks, as we trust, will embrace the present favorable opportunity to reform, yet many others are past reformation. Some are so base that they will not live without selling rum, and some are so isolish as to think that they cannot live without drinking it. And most of these hopeful candidates for emigration will go in the direction of New-York. That is now the hand of promise. There they hope to enjoy a millenium of rum. Some of them are just ignorant enough, at least, to suppose that your Governor Seymour is Governor for life. And he is just the man for them. He has expressed their mind "zackly," as the drunken man said when the dector of divinity advocated the drinking of a little wine for his stomach's sake, and his often infirmity. makers. Although many from both these ranks, as

the doctor of divinity accounts the unine for his stomach's sake, and his often infirmity.

And what think you of this prospective increase of population to the Empire State! Don't be modest about it—you can have them just as well as not. We can *pair them a great deal better than not. These can spaid them a great deal better than not. These are they that "leave their country for their country's "good." I suppose you will have no difficulty in naturalizing them. Hope Gov. Seymour won't object. They are his friends—they will all vote for him. I can youch for that. They all stuck like burs to Mr. can wouch for that. They all stuck like ours to Mr.
Seymour, until he saw a storm arising, and thought it
rafe for him to get on the other side of the globe.
Rum and vice and demagoguism! What a Cerberus!
What a concert they keep up, with their triple throat,
at hell's gate! And how soon they would make the
whole earth a hell, if there were not some that "fear
"fear and record man" who are tailing even more "God and regard man," who are toiling even more laboricusly to restore to it something of the glory and joy of Paradisc. God speed the right! c. P. B.

ARREST FOR A MURDER COMMITTED SEVENTERS YEARS ARREST FOR A MURDER COMMITTED SEVENTEEN YEAR ACO IN PRILADELPHIA—CONFESSION OF THE MURDERFER.—A colord man, named Edward Crawford, alias Pat the "Irish Ligger," was brought up at Philadelphia on Monday, before Mayor Conrad, on the charge of having stabled a young colored man mained Francis Tumbleson to the heart, in a brawl down town, about seventeen years ago. The affair caused much excitenent at the time, but the memory of it had almost passed away, when Pat again appeared with confidence in it estrects of Philadelphia, and being recognized by these who witnessed the perpetration of the deed, some of whom are now well advanced in years, he was taken into castody by the police. Moneay morning he was brought into the Mayor's office. There was a considerable crowd present, and great interest was manifested. The secused, who has so long cluded justice, is very dark in complexion, rather short, and stoutly built. The expression of his countenance is at once simister, intelligent and determined, his eye being as fearless and steady as any we ever saw in one of he No. 8.

They were administering the known to Tuffikin, midtaking him for your

They were administering the known to Tuffikin, midtaking him for your

Bashi-Bozouk. race. To all questions he answered steamly that without any degree of embarrasment. The circumstances in which he was placed seemed to have but little influence upon his nerves. The evidence, in spite of the length of time that has elapsed since the commission of the deed, was clear and positive. The prisoner was then committed to sweit trial. The case is certainly a very singular illustration of the ultimate triumph of justice. The accused, by his own account, and the evidence of others, has been in Philadelphis several time since the commission of the crime with which he is charged, and, becoming emboldened by the freedom with which he was allowed to walk the streets in defiance of the laws, he fancied that all fear of punishment was at an end. But he has found that the punishment of crime at one time or another is inevitable. Still, Pat defiance of the laws, he fancied that all fear of punishment was at an end. But he has found that the punishment of crime at one time or another is inevitable. Still, Pat seems to show no spirit of penitence. He alleges that it was his belief that if he did not kill fumbleson, the latter would kill him, and thus attempts to justify the deed. However, after all his wanderings—after having grown old since the crime was committed, he now finds himself in prison awaiting the action of a Court.

Mayor Coursel addressed the prisoner, asking him if he had any statement to make. The witness made the following confersion:

had any statement to make. The witness made the following confession:

Well, Sir, on Friday evening I had been to a brick-yard;
there was a gentleman there named John Oller, who had
some logs to kill and clean; he said to me, "Pat, I have
"seme longs to kill to-morrow, won't you come and help
"me!" I said I would. I came from the yard on that
evening, and I went over to Mr. Thompson's shop; there
was a man there named Peter Spencer, who is now dead;
I disremember being well acquamted with him; whether
I asked him for the knife or not, I knew it was his; on
Saturday morning, after I got my breakfast and had taken
a drink, which I generally take every morning, I then
went over to the yar; when I got there they had nearly
got through, or done; being well acquainted with him,
they set out the bottle, and I drank; well, Sir, I came in
and was knocking about Bird's Court and Locust-st; I went over to the yare; when I got there they had nearly got through, or done; being well acquainted with him, they set out the bottle, and I drank; well. Str. I came in and was knocking about Bird's Court and Locustest; I had taken several more drinks, how many! can't tell; well, Str. I don't know whether it was sunset or not, it was very nigh sunset; I disremember when Peter Spencer said to me, "Pat, won't you take a walk!" I formerly went with this Peter Spencer to have a little mirth; I did not know where he was going; after we had got to this place, where this occurred, he said, "Pat, come in here; this Frank was in there, and also the man of the house; I did not know them; I saw some eating around; he said, "Pat, won't you have something to eat!" after we got done eating, we looked around in the stall—I seed a pack or two of cards in there; Peter says, "Come, boys, let's "have a game; Frank was very anxious to have a game, and we commenced; after a bit I found him cheating; we then quit playing, and then come back up homes in Bird's Court; I made my home pretty much with Peter Spencer, after knecking around a while, taking two or three drinks, we got across to Mr. Thompson's shoe shop across the street, and, as well as I can recollect, Jacob Bosas was there, a man by the name of Samuel Cooper, another one by the name of Cant Brinckley; we all got a notion to go down to the cellar; I think the name of the keeper was Fred Donglass, we sat down and commenced playing; Hen Dudy was one, Frank Tumbleson was another, Peter Spencer was another; Edward Crawford was another; we hadn't played many games before I found Frank chesting again: at that we quit, and commenced a sharp dispute; Frank blows out the callele: I started toward the cellar door; went up to top of the stops of the cellar, and dared him up, as he came along he stooped down at the store and take out a bottom to went on the head; my hat was cut through; he was so close to me that I struck him in the pit of the stomach with my fist; being in a great pa

spirit of reform, the officers of justice are making arrested drawn of The N. F. Tribune. Watton, Delaware Co., Aug. 28, 1854.

We have not only been great sufficients in this region from the supercoccuted drouth, of whose withering and scoreking effects elsewhere you have given such gloomy accounts,—cutting short the pasture of our experience and dairy lands, as it has come most wofully—but we have been severely visited by that other calamity of dry scasens, fire in the woods. For several days our people have been kept on the most fatiguing round of firehave been kept on the most languing round of arefighting operations. First this one, and then that, of
the remantic mountain peaks surrounding the village,
have been ablaze. One of them is on fire as I write,
and sending down upon us its stifling volumes of smoke.
Some of the farmers have suffered much, and have had
discults in average their house. difficulty in saving their houses and barns. At times our village itself scarcely appeared secure from the

tornade-like sweep of the configuration.

Eut we have had one consolation in the shape of several showers of rain, which were most gratefully

indersing the course of Gov. Seymour was offered, but veted down. The resolutions passed were of the non-committal stamp for the most part. Their spirit was, of necessity in this region, Anti-Nebraska. The following are the appointed Delegates: The Han, Samuel Gorden, Robert Parker, the Hon, John H. Gregory and William B. Smith. This Delegation smells rather much of the fumes of Seymourism, but it will have to behave pretty deepsily to meet the general

AFFAIRS IN TEXTS.

cursion into the enemies country, and strike a blow whi

Ill be divided into six districts; each district will be call-upen for a company. No orders for raising companies till be given to any one; some persons who will not take tryice will be appointed to enroll men. The men will

On the 11th, we fearn from The Austra State Collection, the construction of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad was drawn up by the Governor, with the approval of the Attorney-General, and sign of ano sessied by all the parites. It was then decosited with Thomas J. Jennings, Attorney-General, and Edward Clark, Secretary of State, witnesses to the contrast, as an excrust to be cellivered by them to the Governor, to take effect on the 31st inst. By the advertisement of the Governor,

These gentlemen promise to proceed with all practicable

energy and dispatch until the road is completed. The have caused a complete instrumental survey to be ma-by a competent corps of engineers of the whole route great expense through Toxas, and westward to the Pacit and accertained that the road can be constructed upon casy grade, and with a few exceptions, through a rich

smith. For this Smith followed and shot him down, without giving him any warning. At the time he shot. Smith
was sheking bands with a Mr. Dodson, and shot with his
right hanc, lodging twenty-one buckshot in the stomach
of Provest, who lived till Wednesday afternoon. Consider ble excitement prevailed in and around Helson in consequence of this cold-blooded murder. Smith was not
taken at last accounts, notwithstanding he had declared
his inscution to kill two more men before he would be taken.

A rumor prevailed at Fort Chadbourne, Toxas, that 400
Indians were in the neighborhood of the fort, and the
number constantly increasing, who designed making a
descent upon Mexico to avenge the death of some of their
people not many months since. The movement among
the northern tribes of Indians is represented to be general.
It was feared that the Indians, might make an attack on
the fort.

Serious Stage Accident —As one of the stages of Mesers. Flage, Caldwell & Ce. of Lynchburg was proceeding from the caral to the South Side Railroad depot, not far from that city, on Saturday morning lest, as it was turning a corner at the brow of a bill, it was turned over severely injuring a number of persons. The following is a list of the killed and wounded as far as we have been able to learn from passengers who have come down the

ting the corrugator muscles bally.

A Mrs. Russell of Charleston, and Miss Marths M. Russell of this city, a niece of Mr. Ritchie, received some

chi ht bruises.

Dr. Carrington of Halifex County had both legs badly broken. He was taken to a residence and a physician immediately sent for. His injuries were very painful, but it is said le bore them with a fortitude truly Christian-like. Notwithstanding the most skillful and kindest treat ment, Dr. C., we regret to learn, died a few hours after the society occurred.

Col. D. G. Pottisof this city was hadly bruised, so much so as to somewhat derange his senses for the time.

Mr. E. W. Burwell of New-York City was also much bruised.

A member of the Mechanics band, named Wells, was

to the recklessness of the driver of the stage, who was in-texicated at the time. The same driver, we understand, by his culpable carelessness caused our townsman, Wm. T. Joynes, Esq., to be thrown from the stage last Friday, only the day before, thereby spraining his ankie. [Petersburg (Va.) Intelligenour 28th.

A countryman was passing along one of the streets of Baltimore with his wagon a few days since, when one of his wheels came off and he discovered that a linch-pin was yone. After searching for it some time, he offered the hoys who congregated a shifting to find it. They then joined in the search, and in a few minutes one of them brought him what he supposed to be the pin. Having adjusted the which, he paid the shifting and started off, but had not gone more than half a block before a wheel on the other side came off, when he discovered that the yearg rarcal had stolen the pin from one of the other wheels to obtain the reward.

THE GREAT DROUTH.

Ner-Took, Aug. 25 -The little showers of last week have already disappeared, and duet a again dying through the streets. The section of country least affected by the dreath that we have any organizance of is the lower part of Mormouth County, N. J. We found some very handone fields of corn near Redbank, and at the Phalanx farm none of the crops but potatoes have suffered mate-

From letters and exchanges we make up a synopsis of the effects of the droub in various parts of the country. Colais, (Me.) Aug. 24.—No rain of any emount in eight weeks. Mills stopped, pastures dried up, milk scarce, but-ter bigb, pointees small, woods burning up.

Trement, (Me.) Aug. 26 .- The drough is very bad at Mount Desert. In Trement the fires are raging. A shower on Thursday stopped them a little.

Bultimore Cipper, Aug. 28.-The corn and potato crops are reined by the long continued drouth. In Maryno it is supposed that not half a crop of corn will be pro duced, while in Virgioin, we are informed, not more than one barrel will be produced to the acre. The whole crop has been very scant, in most cases not more than one-half the usual product.

Honesdale (PA) Democrat, Aug. 23.-The drouth has risped and blackened the whole face of vegetation in this county. The postures are dried up, so that farmers are already foddering their cattle. Corn, backwheat, potatoes,

turning, and other I be crops are famishing.

The Miner's Journal of Aug. 26 says: "Some of the farmers in the lower end of the county, we understand, are obliged to haul water for their barn-yards a mile of two from the Schuylkill. We have had no rain of accourt since Saturday, 29th of July." At Westfeld (Mass.) corn and pointoes are beginning

dry up badly. In Amherst, Hampshire Co., (Mass.), the apple crop, a arge one, is beginning to feel the effects of the drough. At Newcostle (N. II) the people are entirely destitute

water, and have to resort to other places. The Delaware River is now so low that the Trenton J | manufactories have conved operations. Harrisburg (Pa) Aug. 28 .- The pasture is literarly

dried up, presenting a singularly barren and desolate no-Greenfield, (Mass.) Aug. 18.-In these parts the corn. which has promised well, will be short, the cars not filling, and the smut infesting it to an unusual degree; and without rain soon, potatoes will not be worth digging. So

severe is the drouth, that in some places the forest trees are absolutely dying from thirst.

Madeson Co., (N. Y.) Aug. 26.—Since the 1st of July, nly two light showers. Pastures are so dried up that och are unable to procure sustenance.

Fall kirer, (Mass) Aug. 26 .- Rain is much needed, everything is drying up. The fields are parched and dry-Vells are low, cisters empty.

Lyons, (N. Y.) Aug. 26.—During the last eight weeks

there has been but one shower in this vicinity, and that Ad not wet the earth over one inch in depth. Cambridge, (Muss.) Aug. 26 - In this vicinity the pur-

ures trees, corn, &c., have become purched and dried up-The potato crop is nearly spoiled. Many farmers in neighboring towns are obliged to cart water to save trees and shrubbery. Wells have given out.

Andorer, (Mass.) Aug. 26 —The drouth is becoming

ere and more severe in this region. The ground is literally perched and crisped in some localities. There is no granding at our mills, and it is difficult to get grain ground ithin the distance of ten miles. We learn that wells have given out in different parts of the town, the first time for many years. Dever, (N. H.) Aug. 26 .- Pastures scorehed and

rithered, and the scarcity of feed for cows has enhanced the price of butter much beyond its value. It is said that at Newcastle, the island town at the eastward of Portsmouth, N. H., upon which Fort Constitution stands, the people are entirely destitute of water, and have to resort to the main land for their supplies. Clarke Co., (Bt.) Aug. 25 .- Corn almost a total failure.

A few fields nearly an average yield, but the whole crop is far from half the common production. One field of 150 acres will do better than expected if it produces 100 bushels. In some fields the stalks look as though the whole mass would blaze, while in many others they are so small as to be valueless for fodder.

Mergan and Sangamon Co's. (Ill.) will not make over half a crop of corn. Hogs \$1 per hundred pounds gross. Old corn, \$1 50 to \$2 per barrel.

Towards, (Pa) Aug 26 .- In this locality we have had ne rain to speak of since about the middle of June; added to which we have had continual hot weather. All veretation is literally dried up; the fields look sere and brown, showing not even the least indication of living vegetation. Corn, and particularly potatees, buckwheat, &c. will prove almost a complete failure.

Kenesha, (Wis.) Aug. 26.-This season has been cold, hot, and wet and dry. Fruits of the earth will be reasted, we fear, before they have a chance to ripen. Jersey Co., (lil.) Aug. 25 .- About corn, a few farmers

eay they will have a full half yield. The potate crop bids fair for a total failure, or next door to it. Dayton, (O.) Aug. 25 .- In some sections of the country, the potato crop is rather better than in this region, but at

New-Haven, (Conn.) Aug. 28 .- The drouth is getting to be a serious matter, not only with agriculturalists, but with manufacturers. The streams are dwindled to mere rivu-

lets, and many mills have not water enough to turn their wheels. Unless we have a speedy supply, the paper nakers will not be able to furnish the printers! Philadelphia Sun, Aug. 29.-We hear of contracts for the delivery of potatoes in January at two dellars a

bushel, and yet we know that on account of the high prices of last year, double the quantity were planted. At such runously high prices what is to become of us! If bread and potatoes are both made luxuries, instead of necessaries, heaven help the poor in our city!

York, (Pa.) Aug. 26.—A good rain would revive vege-

tation, to some extent, but much of the corn and potatoes have already been lost through the dry weather. Pottswille. (Pa.) Aug. 26,-Beside the inevitable ruin of

the growing crops, pasturage is parched up, and cattle suffer, streams are failing, smaller once already en irely dried up. We have had no rain of account since Saturday, 29th of July, when it rained gently almost all day.

Niles. (Mich.) Aug. 28-The drouth begins to affect us The corn is already injured. Many fields are wilting badly, and if the drouth continues the crop will be Keeseville Standard, Aug. 26-The drouth is without a

parallel in the history of this country. All late-sowed grain yields but a slim return. Buckwheat promises poory, and the corn crop is given over. Late planted potaes, if they could have water directly, might do something, but as the matter now stands they will be "small" indeed. Garden-sauce is pretty much out of the question, and next winter, instead of plenty of cabbage, beets, onions, turnips, and the like, we will sit down to beef. perk, fish and bread, and how fat the beef will be we hardly dare contemplate. St. Louis, (Mo.) Aug. 25-Corn is up 15c. a bushel on

account of the drouth.

Cierciand, (O.) Aug. 26-No rain. Crops are doomed.

The earth is barren and the trees will soyn be leafless. Potatoes are retailing in Pinsburgh at \$2 50 per bushel. Ourego Falls, (Qswego Co.) Aug. 28.—There has been no rain here for some time, and everything appears to be burnt up. Crops of all kinds are short, especially corn and potatoes, and they will hardly pay for gathering. Corn is orth \$1, and potatoes are selling by the load at \$1 25 per bushel. Many of the farmers are disposing of their cattle for what they can get, not having means to winter hem. In the adjoining towns the drouth is felt worse, if possible, then in this. I hear of one furmer who offered

means to keep them.

**Elmira, (N. Y.) Aug. 26.—Out of flour and mills dried np-no bread in town. What are we to do!

Nushcille (Tenn.) Whig, Aug. 22-We have reliable

sell six good cows for \$8 per head not having the

information from a large portion of Middle Tennessee that not more than half a crop of corn, if that, will be raised the present season. In Wilson, Sumner, Smith, Overton, Cannon and Warren Counties the effects of the drouth have been quite as disastrous as in this county. Neighborhoods will produce fair crops, but as a general thing it will be liberal to count upon half of the usual crop of corn. Few or no hoge will be fatted for exportation. We apprehend that stock hogs must die from want during winter. They may be purchased at \$1 to \$1 50 per huadred. Meal is worth \$1 a bushel, nor can corn be bought for less than that.

Of fedder there will be none worth taking into account the blades of corn having for the most part dried up en the stalk.

precludes operations on the summer fallows in prepara-

Sen for seeding. In fact everything is suffering from drouth.

Waterlang, (Conn.) Aug. 5d.-The drough leaves us

Warren, (Ohio) Aug. 25.—The corn crop will not reach ene-third of the usual yield. Buck wheat is an entire failare. The continued drouth has rendered it imposs ble to grow turnips. The pumpkin crop, the usual reliance for fall fattening, is rext to nothing. In fact, aimost every resource of ordinary years is cut off, and famine almost stares the community in the face.

Wasnesker, (R L) Aug. 25.-The drouth is savere no rain of consequence for five or six weeks; many wells are entirely or nearly dry; vegetation of all kinds has shown marked effects of the dryness during the last ten

West Chester, (Pn.) Aug. 26 .- Pasture, corn, potntoes

and late vegetables are all suffering.

Ratesna, (Ohio) Aug. 25—The whole country is filled with fire; vegetation is so dry that it crackles up like gunpawder at the slightest approach of anything like fire. Fransville, (La.) Aug. 25.—The scarcity of corn and perk will have an effect on pretty much all kinds of busiers this winter; our own crop is too small to talk about.

Tioga Co., (N. Y.) Aug. 25—The air is full of dust and snicke, the grass looks brown; the leaves on the trees are shrivel per, and everything looks wan and deso-

late in its somber garb. Burlington, (Vt.) Aug. 25 .- The fall feed is finarly reined, and corn and potatoes are nowhere.

Fined, and cern and potatoes are nowhere.

Hartford Times, Aug 25.—For one month the pastures have been crisping brown; leaves of trees turn yellow and fail to the ground, rusning streams cease to flow; potatoe tops are dying, save on damp soils; and still the potative have generally continued to grow ill this time. However has been cut eff. Corn looks tolerably well, though not stout. The dust is above the fethock upon all the avenues to the city; fruit tree dusty and parching with thirst. Wagon times are leavered; shingles are warped. The woods north of us are on fire and the forked flames are running as if fed by old dry prairie grass.

led by old dry prairie grass. Alton, (III.) Aug. 25 .- While the upland corn is dried up. that on the American bostom looks well, and does not seem to be affected by the great drouth prevailing. The

yield will be abundant.

The whole of Southwest Missouri, and to some extent the whole State, with a part of Arkansas and Texes, is within the range of this dreadful drouth. The Osage liver is lower than ever before known. The corn crop of this region will not yield more than a fourth of an average crop. Many fields—nay, fartas will make none—not even seed. The corn on all the gravelly land is now first nearly to the top blades. The wild grass on the ridges is all dead, parched up; as well as wild shrubbery in many places. Many of the trees are dying on the gravelly ridges. In fact the grass and leaves of the shrubbery is so parched in many places that it will burn as it or liverily would in November.

Scilem, (O.) Aug. 25.—The drouth still continues. No rain nor dow. The question which takes the precedence of all others at this time is, "What shall we do for po-

Fitchburg, (Mase) Aug. 25 .- All hope of an average crop of potatoes has now been abandoned, and the fainthearted prophesy a total failure of the supply. Corn as yet looks well, but will soon droop and fail under a much longer pressure of the drouth. The trees in this neighborhood are beginning to suffer.

Skewkegan, (Me) Aug. 25 -Small streams are com-

pletely dry, and in many places the farmers find it difficult to get water for their stock, and some have to feed

them as in winter.

Newtown, (N J.) Aug. 25.—For four weeks no rain of say consequence has fallen in two-thirds of our county. Cloudy nights have prevented the down from affording moisture to the parched and perishing vegetation, damaging corn, buckwheat, potatoes, &c., and destroying the

Fayetteville, (Tenn.) Aug. 25 .- Corn is literally gonoburnt up. There is no mistake ab cut it; it is worth \$2 a Whatever rain may now come will avail but

Watertown Union, (N. Y.) Aug. 25 .- We have had no rain since the ninth of June that could possibly reach the roots of vegetation. Cisterns are dry, wells are dry, pastures are dry, and milch cows are going dry. Thus the product of the dairy fails with the rest. And what is a ittle werse than all, to business men, the money market is dry. We have a dry time.

Penn Yan (N. Y.) Aug. 25,-The drouth has continued o long that forest trees are dying. Somerville (Ky.) Aug. 25. - The crocks and brooks

were all dried up some time sgo, and unless rain should fall soon, the wells will be in the same condition. St Johnsville (N. Y.) Aug. 25,-Wells and springs nover

St Johnsville (N. Y.) Aug. 25.—Wells and springs nover before dry, have failed. Pactures and mea-lows look brown and dead. Corn—of which there was a large planting—has oried up and the stalks withered, indeed will be almost a total fealure. Cats good, berley and peas ditto. Hay crep very light—sells at from \$12 to \$14 per tun. Potatoes small, and 12/per bashel. Owing to the prevalence of dry weather, there have been innuy fires—some kindled several weeks since have spread over many acres, sweeping everything in their course.

acres, sweeping everything in their course.

Dairymen experience much difficulty in procuring water for their cartle. Hardly one-fourth as much choose will be made this month as last.

be made this mouth as lest.

Georgetoun, Madison Co., (N. Y.) Ang. 28, 1554.—Your last Semi-Weekly gives distressing accounts of drouth in various parts of the country. Here, also, we have for a long time been completely dried up, and hundreds of men in and about us are constantly employed in fighting fire to save our forces dwelliuss and villages. A ciera drouned save our fences, dwellings and villages. A cigar dropped in a field or a gun discharged by a hunter, is sufficient to set the whole country on fire. What will become of us you will learn by and by. God help the rich—the poor and cripples can beg—and for aught I know will have to. ad cripples can beg-and for augus 1 and Biomington, (Ill.) Aug. 25.—The great drouth still con-board corn, crops, no pointons scarcely, tinges, about one half corn crops, no potatous scarcely, stock dying for want of water. The health of this county

never better. No cholers.

Keeseville, (N. Y.) Aug. 26.—The drouth is without a parallel. Crops of all kind are purched up; the future looks doleral enough, especially to those "who live by "cating." We have had no rein for nine weeks, and you can well imagine the condition of the country. What has been sown and planted is an entire failure—and extraordinary means must be resorted to to procure the average amount of food necessary to sustain ourselves. Around us, in every direction, and at no great distance, the woods are on fire, and for several days our village has been filled with smake. The streams have nearly all "Schulyrized" and even the Ausable River has at periods been so low, that the extensive manufacturing establishments have been idle for want of water.

THE DROUTH IN OUR STATE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 25, 1854.

never better. No cholers.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 25, 1854.

A ride in the cars to and from New-York will give one an idea of the detolations caused by the drouth which no pen can convey. The stinted, earless corn and other crops—the dead potato-tops—the parched pastures and meadows—the lowing and lean cattle—the autumn-like appearance of the forest-leaves—and yet more, the fires burning on hill and in valley, consuming grass and ground, fences and trees, saddening to the sight and filling the air with smoke and with a speak well and increasing the intensity of the heat. smoky smell, and increasing the intensity of the heat, often coming so near the track as to be sensibly felt in the carr—these all speak a language sadly discouraging to the farmer, and of course to every other man. Till I saw it, I thought the reports exaggerated. Now I know it, I thought the reports exaggerated. Now the half is not teld, and cannot be teld in words. There will be a report that can be realized, but it will be in high prices and scanty supplies of bread next winter. I pity the poor man or woman who has his or her bread to buy from the earnings of rdinary day-wages.
At such a time as this, it is a sin (it always is) that

ought "to be punished by the judges," to use up one bushel of grain to make whisky. Some plan (I hardly know how it can be reached) should be adopted to close every distillery in the nation, just for the purpose (if nothing else) to save the grain to feed the people.
Would it not do to enact and apply the "squatter

"sovereignty law" and compel by public sentiment, and by physical force, (when needed,) the saving of the bread till this "calamity be over past?" The neces-sity is great; the remedy should meet the necessity nd be promptly applied.

The Eric Railroad is in the main admirably man-

Yours, THE RAIN -We notice that the showers of Friday and

storday, Aug. 26 and 27, fell about as noted at the following places:

Monmouth Co., N. J. - Gentle showers, wetting the

Monmouth Co., N. J. —Gentle showers, wetting the surface slightly.

Noratopia. —Thankful for small favors.

Rome. (N. Y.) — A splendid shower.

N. w.-Haven. —The first drop in three weeks.

Loncaster. (Pa.) — A light shower.

Springfield, (Miss.) — A prolonged shower.

Freederice, (R. L.) —Just enough to moisten the surface.

Bridgeport, (Ct.) — A moderate shower.

Easten, (Pa.) — A fine shower, with thunder.

Warsan (N. Y.) — A much needed shower. Fasten, (I.a.,—A fine shower, wen hunder.
Warsaw, (N. Y.)—A much needed shower.
Savacue, (N. Y.)—A little pattering shower.
Utica, (N. Y.)—Savaral fine showers.
Elmira, (N. Y.)—Savaral fine showers.
Bytjaiv, (N. Y.)—Rain refreshing a parched earth.
Philodelphia.—Much wind and thusder—little rain.
Rocherter, (N. Y.)—A succession of small showers.

THE PILES IN THE WOODS AND THE RAPE.

We continue to hear of extensive tires raging in the woods in all directions, and doing a great amount of

damage.

From The Medials detection of Monday.

The woods on both since of the Catppears Crock was on fire yesterday, and the inhabitants were desired in every direction. The pine woods near London are on fire, and the inhabitants are dying for their lives. The same was so dence for miles along the line of the Great Western Railway that fours were cut-rained that the trains would have to be directioned for a time.

have to be discentified for a time.

From Tax horsess (canada) living 10 May of Saturday.
In every direction round about Kargston the woods are on fire, owing to the unprecedented drouth and some accidental catching on the from pipes &c. We learn that Mr. A. Hurst, on the Portland Road lost his barn, ounteress and mendows: that Mr. Langworth's saw mill on the same road was burnt to the ground, and also that Mr. J. Gibeon lest two log houses, independent of other losses. Toward Storrington fires are seen in every direction, and in Pittsburgh the same disastrons consequences are seen and felt. Mr. Seal's farm was on fire on Thursday night and all day yesterday, and he suntained a great loss. We in Pittsburgh the same disastrous consequences are seen and felt. Mr Seal a farm was on free our furnday night and all day yesterday, and he austained a great loss. We have not mentioned one-tenth of the fires in this immedi-

ate vicinity.

From the Kessecthe (Essectice) Rignibliciae, 2028.

The Driotth-Files-The Epiton is Dassela, &c., &c.—To get over a faint idea of the drouth and fires, one should take a trip through the country. We have just passed through Will-borough Essex, Westport, Morieh, Elizabethtown and Lewis Versanion has all dreal up. Woods are on lice in all directions, and the smoke settles down over the earth like a funeral pill.

We are informed, on what we supp as reliable tuthority, that Messis. Hammonds & Co., of Cowmpoint, have not with a great loss, in the destruction of saw-mills, lambar, tools, herees and wagons, &c., by the fire. Damage ostimated at \$50,000. Property situated between Crosspoint and Schroon.

tools, here's and wagons, &c., by the fire. Damage ortimated at \$50,000. Property stuated between Croxapont and Schroen.

Capt. E. P. Bendee of Moriah located where the free are raging in that town, informed us to had suffered loose by the fires to the amount of \$2,000. It is goods have been packed up for some days, early to remove from before the fames where the fight them back no longer. The viege of Edizabethrown was seriously threat-easy interface of Edizabethrown was seriously threat-easy interface. A terrific fire came pouring down the gorge, from toward Keene, impelled by a turious west wired. For a line, the smeke in the village was sufficient lives—the cry for aid was special in all directions, and as the fire pressed on toward the village, there was hurrying to said from to see what was to be done to avert the impending darager. Fortunately, at this moment the wind changed and all was safe. Whether any buildings up in the mountains were destroyed we did not loster, but the restriction was considered inevitable. The lives of several heroic men who stood by the buildings, were also in darger. The thanes and smoke blew over their heads, but they were surrounded by five end could not move.

At Lewis, there was a raffing five within fifty rods of the village. A row of men were resolutely fighting it back, and the inhabitants had drawn up barrels and hogsheads of water round their building.

Thursday evening we came up into the "Pine Wada."

one the injection to had drawn op carries and hogsages of water round their buildings.

Thursday evening we came up into the "Pine Woods," on our way home, when we not one of the most magnificent and at the same time most fearing sights we ever beheld. The mountains were all on fire. It was dark, and held. The montains were all on tire. It was dark, and there in front and roar, on our right and on our left, and above us on either side for hundrests of feet, fires were burning, sometimes in immetse pites, and at others like twinkling stars. The latter were innumerable. At Mr. Charles Stranshun's, near the highest mountains, we were advised not to attempt to go any further but being anxious to reach home we hired Mr. Stranshun and pushed on as far as what he called the "Bend" just under the highest pinnacle of rocks, and near the "Cross-way" on the "flat. There we were much by a shoot of flame reaching clean

far as what he called the "Bend" just under the highest pinnacle of rocks, and near the "Cross-way" on the "flat."

There we were met by a sheet of flame reaching clean across from hill to hill, and rusing with the wind a hundred feet high. Of course we turned back, with singed clothes and hair, and well night sufficanted with smoke. We were kindly caued for for the night by Mr. Stransham, where we were hemmed in in a "clearing" of about fifty acres, with a prospect of being reated before morning, with no claime to the but compelled to "face the music." The neighbors acre all acricus watchers all night, and we slept with our clothes on and "the ey-open." The fires spent their tury during the night, and subsided in the morning, when we came on in safety, accompanied by a sen of Mr. Stranshar. Several families were burnt out, and twenty acres of various crops destroyed. Thomas McGuire was absent during the hight and was supposed to be lost, but he came out safe in the morning, having been hemmed in by the fires up in the mountains, and escaped with only a fright. Ross, Low & Parenan lost allowed with only a fright. Ross, Low & Parenan lost allowed to the Peru Iron Co., sent out with loads of men to fight fire, were burned to death.

An Irish settlement on "The Patent," in Peru, has suffered seriously from fires, but we have not learned particulars.

lars.

From The Burilogian (Ft.) Free Press of Saturday.

The apparently interminable dry spell has been broken at last by the fall of rain to day, enough to lay the dust for the time being. The heavens yield the precious fluid sparingly, but will, we trust, continue to send it down at least till the atmosphere becomes somewhat purified. It is now more than a week that we have lived in a done cloud of smoke, hiding from view them a matains and landscape, interfering very seriously with the running of the beats on the lake, and at times so thick as to trouble the times and cause the eyes to anyer.

ungs and cause the eyes to smart. From The Isochester Advertiser of Monday Evening.

The many drenching showers which tell on Saturday afternoon have left the air so cool as to render overcosts a desirable article.

The timely rain has materially checked the fires—they being now confined to the slow process of decomposing the parched mold which covers the rocks at varying deaths.

depths.

The fires in Montgomery County are attributed to the careless discharge of firearms on the part of sportsmen, who have made the forest vocal with exploding powder for some time past.

We are glid to be assured that most of the fires in the woods in this county and vicinity, have been subdued by the showers with which we are at last ble-said.

the showers with which we are at last blessed.

From The Courge Times of Monday.

Since Friday rain has failen in considerable quantities in various parts of the State. The rain fell copiously on Saturday evening at Mexico, 15 miles east of this city. Although too late to help corn and potatoes materially, abundance of rain now will greatly relieve the cheerless aspect of the country.

From The Poughkeepsic Pringraph of westerday.

It has not rained here to any amount since the lat of July. The crops that were supposed to be so fine are in many instances nearly all lost by the long continued drouth. But, lo' as we write it rains. Yes, reader, really rains.

rains.

From The New-Hedford Mercury, 2004.

The fire in Raynham woods suring its six days' progress bas extended over about one thousand acres, involving the sestuction of much property. The efforts to acrest its progress have as yet been unsuccessful. In Norton, also, some valuable wood-lands have been burned along the track of the railroad. track of the railroad.

From The Harrford Couract of Minday.

On Saturday atternoon and Saturday night we had several fine showers of rain—the quantity that fell was but a drop in the bucket to what is needed—but yet it was refreshing to have even a top-dressing of what the parched earth needs in great abundance.

earth needs in great abundance.

Prom The New Orleans Rullaim.

On Thursday our friends in Mobile were visited by a depious rain. We wish we could record the advent of the same visitor here. Oh, for a rain, a dranching rain, that mother earth might slake her burning thirst!

From The Saratogo Whig

A Fine Rain.—Thankful for small favors, we would say that this vicinity was favored with quite a shower on Saturday afterneon and evening that served in a slight degree to revive drooping vegetation.

From The Rome Sections.

From The Rome Sections.

We had a fine shower of rain in our village on Saturday morning, and the weather was quite cool, comparative ty speaking. During the day, however, the atmosphere become quite topid again, and we fried and fretted as About 6 P. M. we had a splendid shower of rain, and all

About o P. M. we had a splendin shower of rain, and all nature brightened up again.

Rain:—The heavens have releated. A refreshing shower took our city by surprise on Saturday morning, and was followed in the afternoon by a series of "sprink-

Prov The Laute Greek (Michigun) Journal.

News.—No rain yet; drier then a powder horn; pota our about as big as a piece of chalk.

tous about as big as a piece of chall.

Fires in Lake George Mountains.—Extract of a letter dated Celewell's Friday, Aug. 25:

On Thursday, the 28th, the thermometer stood, o. Sherrill's front plazza 26° at 4 P. M. The woods at around are on fire—even within three or four miles of the Lake House. Down the lake a number of honses and barns have been consumed. A bestrd to-day that they were digging trenches around the Mohegan House to prevent the advance of the fire. The air is so filled with smoke that at mid-day you cannot see the mountain opposite the Lake House, and nothing our be seen more than quarter of a mile distant in any direction. At night had libraries of a mile distant in any direction. At might had libraries both sides of the railroad; and the smoke was so dense this morning for several miles that nothing could be seen a yard distant. The train proceeded with the necessary caution to avoid hidden pit falls.

From The Boron Advertion of Monday.

From The Boston Advertises of Monday.

First 18 The Woods — As a natural concountant of the drouth, we hear of fires in the woods in all directions—in Berkshire, Wordester, Essex and Plymouth Countles of our own State—and in Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont and New-York. Some of the accounts are most appalling. The less of property will prove serious.

The less of property will prove serious.

From The Providence fournal of Monday.

First 18 THE WOODS.—A fire broke out on the 2sth in a large tract of wood land belonging to A. & W. Sprague, near the Burclay Factory, in Coventry. By greatesterious of the neighbors it was extinguished, after spreading over about six acres. The tire caught from some brush, which some thoughtless fellow took so improper 4 time to burn.

Doubtless the fires that were burning along the line of railread, set by sparks from locaucitives, set along the line of railread, set by sparks from locaucitives, set along the line of a railread by the powerful rains of Saturday 2 1 100 to 1 101 to 1 100 to 1 10

Nonwicz, Aug. 27, 1804. on each side; this is all action. The material por one progress is still onward. Having caught the rain ty other witnesses.

all other laws. And any other person in Connecticut that violates her liquor law, shall receive the same

New-Haven, Monday, Aug. 28, 1854.

A large and spirited meeting was held at Brew der's Hall last week, where speeches were made showing the good effects of the law by Gov. Dutton, Charles

filled with good, responsible persons, next Norember.

These officers have power to cripple the operation of the law more than many of its friends anticipate. An instance came under my observation recently that fully illustrates my suggestion. The town of Branford, situated nine miles east of this city, was known to have Selection, Grand Jures, Justices and Couste. situated nine miles east of this city, was known to have Selectmen, Grand Jurors, Justices and Constables bitterly opposed to the liquor law. In this town several hotels are kept as a summer resort for New-Haven people. On the 1st of August, when the liquor law went into operation, these hotels kept on selling, and thought they were safe, because their town officers would not prosecute them. They were allowed to continue selling liquors for several weeks, and New-Haven suckers run to Branford and gathered around "Double Bench" as vultures would gather around the carcass of a dead horse. Our roung men would go over there and spend a day or would gather around the carcass of a dead horse. Our joung men would go over there and spend a day or night of debauchery, and return to New-Haven with swellen faces, bloody eyes, and a headache and a heart ache of no ordinary nature. The citizens of New-Haven could bear it no longer, and so proceeded to Branford and there found three persons who would act as Grand Jurers, according to the 20th section of our longer, are a complaint was immediately exact out. liquor law. A complaint was immediately made out, and witnesses were summoned from New-Haven, who went to Branford with a Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, also from this city, and with Mr. H. B. Harrison, Esq.,

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

FROM DELAWARE GOUNTY.

welcomed, I as ure you.

The Soft Shell Democrats of this (the First) Assem-The Soil Shell removate to this the First Architecture Shell District of Delaware Jounty held a Convention here on Saturday, to appoint Delegates to their Syracuse State Convention. There did not seem to be as much harmony in the camp as desired. A resolution indersing the course of Gov. Seymour was oldered, but

bave to behave pretty decently to meet the general popular favor in this growingly prohibitory district.

There was a large Anti-Slavery meeting in the Presbyterian Church (the Rev. Mr. Pattingal's) last evening, at which Dr. Snodgrass of your City was the speaker. The Anti-Nebraska spirit is wide awake here.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the steam-hip Charles Morgan, advices from Texas to the 20th inst., have been

received.

The State has gone nearly entirely for the Anti-Liquar law. The Brazeria Planter expresses great grantification at the result in Brazeria. The Brazerias were almost unanimous against granting licenses any longer.

The county of Bastrop has gone against the new law. Gen Smith has called upon Gov. Pease for six companies of mounted men, numbering 71 meneuch, besides officers, and to be mastered into service on the first of November, for one year. The men are to furnish their own arms and borses, and as no provisions have been made for navior them, they will have to wait until such provision.

select their officers.
On the 11th, we learn from The Austin State Gazette

ernor, the parties are allowed until that day to complete the execution of the contract.

A correspondence between many of the most respectable citizens of Houston and Messre. Walker and King, as to the present condition and the future prosperity of the Pacific Railroad, appears in The Houston Telegraph of the

casy grades, and with a few exceptions, through a rich and beautiful country to that ocean.

The Galectea Times of the 19th says: Upon inquiry yesterday, we learn that there are still new cases of yellow fever occurring in our city, although it is believed that we shall not have a general epidemic.

The San Antonio Texas of the 10th has an obstaury notice of Mrs Sarah Lewis, aged 42 years, who died in that city on that day. Mrs Lewis in former years was a well-known star in the theatrical world having been connected with the stage in the principal cities of the North and South.

A Methodist clergy man, the Rev. Mr. Patten, died in Galveston recently.

A Methodist elergyman, the Rev. Mr. Patton died in Galveston recently.

The Brenham Enquerer says that Wm. Bird was dangarcusly all of on the 7th inst., on the road between San Fulipe and Bellville, by one of two young men whom he happened to fell in company with. It is stated that there was no provocation given by Birl.

Mr. R. A. Lott has been elected Mayor of Washington. We gave in our issue previous to the last, says The Central Texnus, an account of the supposed abduction and the ging of Copeland upon the charge of robbing a horse tracer by the name of Phelps. Since then suspicion has rested strongly upon Copeland, a man by the name of Hanks, and a Mr. Hadden of this county. Copeland and Hanks effected their secape. Hadden, however, has been streated, and the examining Court conceiving the charge sufficiently established, required of the prisoner security in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for his appearance before the District Court, which was prompily given by the party and his relatives. Among other things, the wife of Copeland testified that Hadden and Hanks, after the rebbing, played a game with cards to determine whother Phelps chould be killed or suffered to liverence.

of Copeland testified that Hadden and Hanks, after the rebbing, played a game with cards to determine whether Phelips should be killed or suffered to live.

Since the above was in type Copeland has been arrested, and in default of ball lodged in juil, to await his trist before the District Court.

The Gonzales Inquirer of the 12th has the following: Since our last review of the cotton crops of this county we have heard some complaints arged by formers against the drouth. Rain is wanted in some portions of the country, yet, from all that we can learn the crops no whare within the limits of this and the adjoining counties are suffering for the wast of it.

Nearly all our farmers have commenced picking, and many of them are averaging from 100 to 150 pounds to the hand. Mr. R. H. Base had a woman to pick on Thursday last 32s pounds. On some of the farms below here, we learn that the worms have made their appearance, but have done but little damage as yet.

We be an that on Monday, the 31st uit, says The San Antorio Ledger. Nat Smith shot a man named Provost, at a grocery store two miles this side of Heldens. It appears from rumor that Provost had been living in Smith's family, and after leaving had made some remarks about Mrs.

and after leaving had made some remarks about Mrs. Smith. For this Smith followed and shot him down, with-

a list of the kined and wonded as for as we have been able to learn from passengers who have come down the road since the unfortunate occurrence.

Mr. Robert Ritchie of this city had one hand badly meshed and torn to pieces. He fainted several times in consequence of the loss of blood. The wife of Mr. Ritchie had a severe flesh wound in the frontal sinus, cutting the corrector weekly half.

considerably injured.

We learn that the cause of the accident is attributable.

Toronto, Aug. 26 .- The exceeding dryness of the ground